

STUDENTS CARRIED OLYMPIC HEROES.

Princeton Greeted Her Winners of Olive and Laurel with Enthusiasm.

Garrett, Lane, Tyler and Jamison Lifted to the Shoulders of Excited Friends.

Back from Greece to Old Nassau with Trophies Gained in the Great Games.

THE DISCUS THROWER'S REVIEW.

England Was Poorly Represented, and Records Made Were Disappointing, but the Contest Was Good, Fair Sport.

Rah! rah! rah!
The! the! boom! ah!
Princeton!

A thousand voices uttered that cry when the young athletes who won the olive and the laurel at the Olympian games in Athens arrived at Princeton yesterday. A great crowd had gathered at the station.

Captain Robert Garrett, Jr., the tall classman, who beat the Greeks at their own game of throwing the discus, stepped from the car first. A shout went up that made his ears ring. Fellow students grabbed him unceremoniously, put him on their shoulders and carried him up the wide stone steps to the college grounds. The other men, F. A. Lane, A. C. Tyler and H. B. Jamison, who had helped to make the name of Princeton known in Europe, rode away from the railroad station in the same awkward fashion. They did not get a less hearty reception than Captain Garrett.

Later in the afternoon the rooms of the four men were fairly littered with trophies from Greece, and the athletes who had been so royally received were themselves in turn receiving their friends.

Tyler alone had brought his laurel with him. It was not a wreath, but a branch, with twigs, berries and leaves. Each victor in one of the games at Athens received an olive branch, and each man who got second place was rewarded with a laurel branch. The olive branches were cut the day before the prize-giving from the trees at Olympia.

Captain Garrett had the best and the most prizes, and the other students took great delight in looking at them. For winning the Grecian event, "throwing the discus," he received five gifts. One was the olive branch. The second was a silver medal with Greek lettering, a Grecian head in relief on the obverse side, and a picture of the Acropolis on the other. The third was an elaborate diploma. The fourth was a silver vase, given by the Crown Princess of Greece. The fifth was a marble bust of the goddess Athena, by Broun, the sculptor who made the statue of Averoff that adorns the reconstructed stadium.

Averoff, of Alexandria, is honored in Greece because he gave the money to rebuild the great amphitheatre, where the games were held.

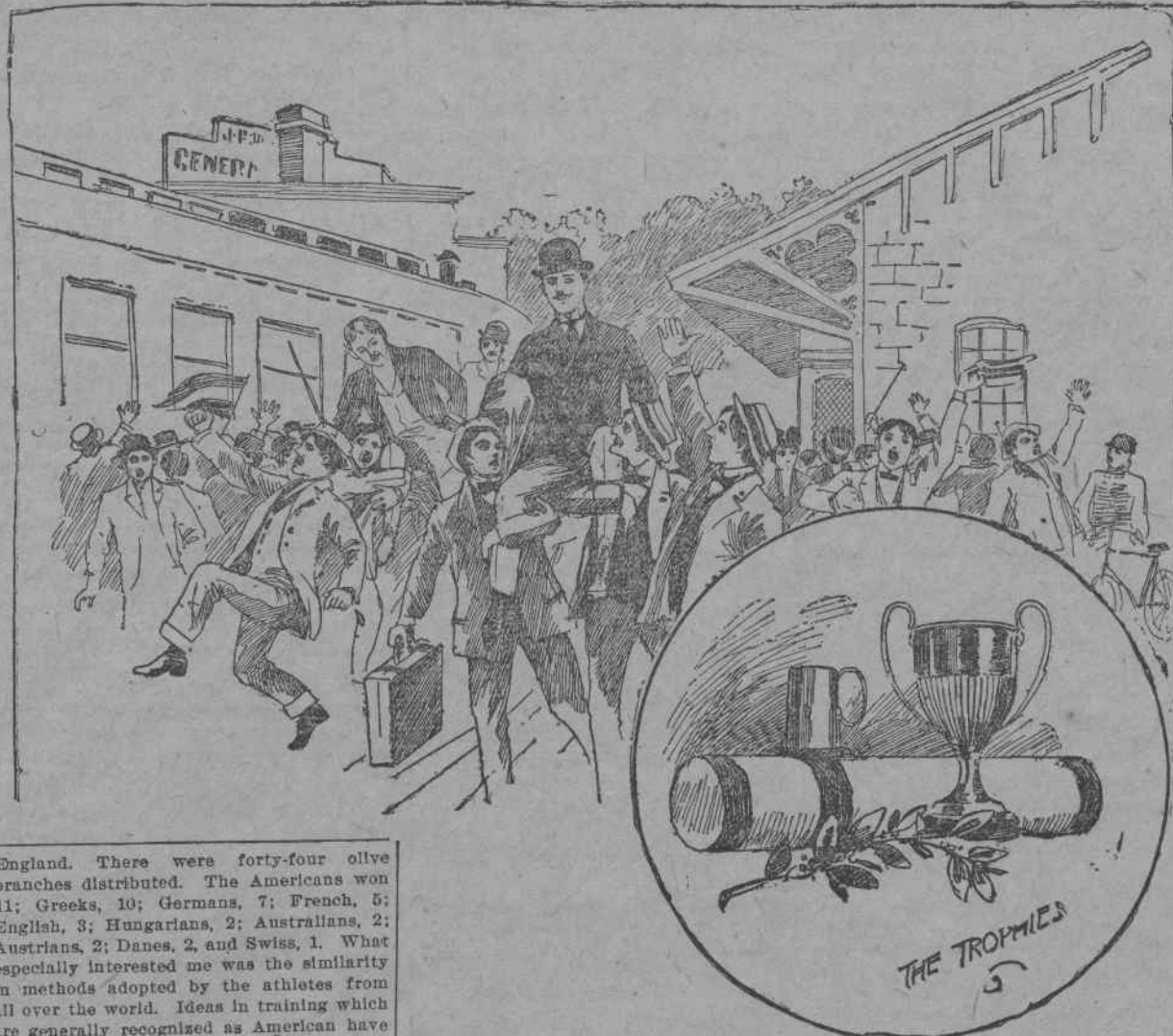
Garrett got another silver medal and another diploma for leading in putting the shot. The Crown Prince of Greece gave him a silver trophy in this event, and, of course, he got the olive branch. For second prize in the broad jump Garrett received a medal in bronze, of the same design as the silver medals.

Tyler was awarded the laurel and a bronze medal for taking second place in the pole vault. Jamison got the same prizes for the same standing in the 400-metre race. Tyler brought back the vaulting poles he used.

Perhaps the most curious thing the boys brought was discus, and the sport, old as it is, promises to be the novelty and the fad of athletes all over the world. The discus has something the shape of a flap-jack made very thick in the center. It is 8 inches across, with a rim of iron and a center of hard wood. On each face at the center is a brass plate, sunk level with the wood. The discus weighs about four and two-fifths pounds. Garrett threw it twenty-nine metres and fifteen centimetres.

"Many of the records made were poor," said Garrett, "and it is probably not fair to draw from these games any inferences as to the strength of the athletes of various nations. Members of many teams complained that the best men had been left at home. I think a much better team could be sent from England than the one at Athens. In the contests at the Olympian games of 1896 I expect a much better showing of relative strength will be made. English athletes certainly did not realize the international importance of the meeting. I certainly cannot presume to say anything disparaging of any team that was there. The men all tried hard to win, and the games were conducted with exact fairness."

"On the whole the showing in the results does not do injustice to any of the nations, unless it be taken as unfair to



England. There were forty-four olive branches distributed. The Americans won 11; Greeks, 10; Germans, 7; French, 5; English, 3; Hungarians, 2; Austrians, 2; Danes, 2; and Swiss, 1. What especially interested me was the similarity in methods adopted by the athletes from all over the world. Ideas in training which are generally recognized as American have been adopted everywhere. In contests of endurance the Greeks were pre-eminent. I think the "sand" that was in the runners of ancient Greece has descended to their sons of this generation. The effect of the excellent athletic education given in German schools was apparent in the work of the team from that country. In other teams from distant countries individuals excelled. The work of the Americans as a whole and as individuals was really wonderful, considering the change of climate and other disadvantages. Certainly some of us are disappointed in the records made in particular events, but where the jumps and vaults were poor and far under what has been done in this country, there were special causes.

"I believe these games will result greatly to the benefit of athletics everywhere. In the next contest I am sure every country will be represented by the pick of its strength and skill in every event. The Stadium is the best of all grounds for such a purpose. It was a wonder in itself. One day there were 70,000 persons looking at the games. The King gave the winners the prizes on the last day. It was a great ceremony."

The members of the American team who came from Boston are on the steamer Llyn. They are James B. Connolly, Elly H. Clarke, T. E. Burke, Arthur Bilan, T. P. Curtis, Hoyt, Blake, Graham and Williams.

Lane attributes his defeat to bad health. He is still in poor condition, but with the other men of the party he went to the gymnasium last evening and worked preparatory to entering the interclass games to-day.

The students had a fire around the historic cannon last night, and the town was ringing with their cheers and songs.

The Journal tests a flying machine and one of its reporters makes an air trip over Staten Island. Read about it in to-morrow's Journal.

LAD KILLED BY FRIGHT.

Two of His Schoolmates Lassoed Him and He Became Badly Scared.

Death Soon Followed.

New Haven, May 1.—Edward, son of Mrs. Mary B. Kenney, of this city, has just died from congestion of the brain, superinduced by the rough play of two of his schoolmates. The lad, who was thirteen years of age, started for school at 8:30 a. m. Wednesday. When at Front and Lewis streets he was overtaken by his schoolmates, Walter Burton and George Walker, the latter a colored boy.

The boys threw a rope around his neck, frightening him and causing him to scream loudly. It is believed that the fright was the cause of the congestion of the brain, which set in shortly after. Mrs. Kenney when asked about the death of her son this morning, said:

"Eddie came home from school at about 10 o'clock on the morning he met the boys, complaining of his head, which he said ached badly. I asked him if he had fallen, but he said he had not. He did say that Walter Burton and George Walker put a rope around his neck and that it hurt him like everything."

"He was very sick that night, and became unconscious. Yesterday he had two spasms, and died in one of them. Eddie was not a strong boy and had complained much of his head. He was at one time at the Home of the Friendless, and was attended there by Dr. Hall for a trouble of his head."

Welcome of Athletes from Athens at Princeton.

Robert Garrett, Jr., who in the Olympic games expelled the Greeks at their own game of throwing the discus, and Lane, Tyler and Jamison, who won in other contests, returned to Old Nassau yesterday and were carried on the shoulders of the students who welcomed them.

DEATH BLOW TO THE LLOYDS COMPANIES.

Justice Truax Says None Organized Since Oct. 1, 1892, Can Do Business.

Temporary Injunction Against the Montauk, Alias General Lloyds, Made Permanent.

A PROHIBITORY LAW SUSTAINED.

Defendant Found to Have Issued One Policy, and That to One of Its Members, Before the Act Barred New Organizations.

Justice Charles H. Truax, of the Supreme Court, handed down late yesterday afternoon a decision which is the death-warrant of most of the Lloyds Insurance Companies in this State. He made permanent a temporary injunction restraining an organization calling itself the General Lloyds from doing business. The decision was based upon a law forbidding any Lloyds company to operate unless it had been actually engaged in business prior to October 1, 1892, when the prohibition measure went into effect.

The company that appeared before Justice Truax as defendant in this test case was originally known as the Montauk Lloyds. Subsequently it was called the General Lloyds. This change of name was attached in the present proceeding, but Justice Truax did not pass upon the point, as he decided that the company could not do business under any name.

As a result of much dissatisfaction among disappointed policy-holders of many Lloyds companies, the Attorney-General, a few months ago, began a quo warranto proceeding against the Montauk or General Lloyds, on the ground that it had not done any bona-fide business before the date of the passage of what might almost be called the anti-Lloyds law. He obtained from the Supreme Court a temporary injunction restraining the defendant from doing business.

Justice Truax decided yesterday it had been demonstrated that, up to October 1, 1892, the General Lloyds had done exactly \$11.25 worth of business, which amount represented one policy issued to one of its own members. The defendant, he said, plainly had not engaged in the insurance business in good faith prior to the passage of the law and he was convinced that under the prohibitory act it should not be allowed to continue in existence.

In order to take advantage of the exemption clause of the law, every Lloyds company in the State must establish beyond reasonable doubt the fact that, before

the above date, it had actually been carrying on the insurance business for lawful gain, and not merely for the purpose of securing a charter.

Justice Truax pointed out that there were many Lloyds companies in New York which certainly had done nothing before October 1, 1892, and declared that all of those companies were existing unlawfully. Insurance men said Justice Truax's decision would probably reduce the number of Lloyds companies in New York State from nearly two hundred to less than a dozen.

WIFE'S LIFETIME SEARCH.

Mrs. Karl, After Twenty-five Years, Finds Her Husband Married Again and in an Asylum.

Mrs. Babette Karl, now residing at No. 329 West Twenty-sixth street, after a separation of more than twenty-five years, has found her husband, Louis A. Karl, in Bloomingdale Asylum and married to another woman. Mrs. Karl, the first, has engaged counsel and is taking steps to have her husband released and his second marriage annulled.

It was more than thirty years ago that Mr. Karl, a shoemaker, married Babette, considered the prettiest girl in the little German town in which they were born and brought up. They went to Paris. Four years afterward the war between Germany and France broke out, and Karl, though a German, joined the French forces. His wife, with their two children, went to Germany. She was grieved that her husband had renounced his country, but her love for him never waned.

One day in reading a list of killed she saw the name of her husband and went into mourning for him. The report was a mistake. Some time later Karl sailed to America, after having written to relatives to notify his wife of his escape and whereabouts. They did so, but Mrs. Karl did not know precisely where he was.

Karl prospered and acquired some property. For ten years he waited, and hearing no tidings of his wife or children, married again. This was about fifteen years ago. Karl at that time conducted a shoe store on Nassau street and owned in his own name real estate in Harlem on which he erected flat houses.

Karl had two children by his second wife. Five years ago he was afflicted with nervous prostration and his second wife had him confined in Bloomingdale Asylum. Mrs. Babette Karl came to America about the time her husband was sent to the asylum. She worked as a dressmaker. By a strange coincidence she moved into the same house in which lived Mrs. Karl No. 2. A paragraph in a newspaper told her where her husband was. She represented herself as Mr. Karl's sister, but the second Mrs. Karl was suspicious.

Mrs. Karl No. 1 engaged a lawyer, and five weeks ago went to the asylum. They found Mrs. Karl No. 2 there with her two sons. They all sat in the little reception room facing one another, while an attendant hastened to bring Karl to the room. A door opened, and a gray-haired man, frightfully thin and bent with age and from confinement, came into the room. He nodded to his second wife and, when his eyes rested on the face of his first wife, threw himself at her feet, and on his knees, clasping her hands in his and gazing longingly into her face, said, in a voice broken with emotion:

"You, Babette, Babette, my wife. Thank God that somebody has come to release me, and that it should be you." He attempted to rise and fell to the floor in a faint. When he recovered he begged his first wife to get him out, saying that he had been incarcerated by his second wife on the grounds of insanity. Explanations followed as to how each had fared since they had last parted, and Mrs. Babette left, after promising not to rest until they were united once more. Her lawyer will apply to the Supreme Court in a day or two for a writ of habeas corpus ordering the asylum officials to show cause why her husband should not be released.

Sunday Bouts on the Fall River Line.
The Sunday service of the Fall River Line will be resumed, commencing Sunday, May 3. The Princeton and Portman are in commission, and are being taxed to their capacity nightly. The orchestras on board and many other delightful features afford all of the comforts and luxuries that can be applied to steamboat navigation. The Fall River Line is not only up to date, but ahead of the times.

Only successful flying machine experiment ever made in America. See to-morrow's Journal.

BOY FORGER CAUGHT WITH BOGUS CHECKS.

He Is Alexander Bremer, Jr., Son of a Well-Known German Politician.

Arrested While Trying to Pass Some of the Worthless Papers.

Work So Well Done That It Easily Passed the Officials of One Bank.

HIS NERVOUSNESS BETRAYED HIM.

Signatures Were So Cleverly Executed as to Almost Deceive the Men Whose Names Were Used in the Swindle.

Alexander Bremer, Jr., son of last year's candidate for Register of New York on the Stecker ticket, was arrested yesterday, charged with forgery. If his own confession is to be believed, his work surpasses that of many men whose life has been devoted to the counterfeiting of names. Bremer is but twenty years of age, yet he admits that, with the aid of only one accomplice, he was able to so perfectly copy six different signatures as to deceive Herman Fink, the paying teller of the Yorkville Bank, who certified two checks which later proved the undoing of the young man.

Tuesday afternoon young Bremer presented two checks at the Yorkville Bank. They purported to be drawn by Edward Poen, a saloon keeper at No. 100 East Eighty-sixth street, and bore the alleged endorsement of Jacob Sperling, Henry Everson, Adam Lehman, A. Chellborg and Eugene L. Bernheimer, all dry goods merchants, whose signatures were well known at the bank. Bremer, who had for a time been in the employ of Mr. Bernheimer, was also known to the bank officials, and without a question Teller Fink marked the checks "O. K." One was for \$62 and the other for \$45. Neither was presented for payment until yesterday morning, when Bremer walked into the Fifth Avenue Bank and handed them to Frank Dean, the paying teller. Bremer was nervous, and offered a note bearing Mr. Bernheimer's name, asking that the checks be cashed.

The transaction appeared a trifle irregular, and Mr. Dean detained young Bremer until he had summoned Detective Quinlan and telegraphed to the several indorsers. The latter disclaimed all knowledge of the checks, and Bremer was arrested.

When he reached the police station he didn't appear to realize the nature of the charge against him, and at first refused to affirm or deny that he had signed the checks. Then he said they had been given to him to get cashed by a strange man, who promised him a dollar for the service. Later he admitted that the penmanship was his own, and in a complete confession he implicated a young man of good social standing, and for whom the police are now on the lookout.

Bremer is short and thin, with a prominent nose, large black eyes, set closely together, and black, bushy hair. Gold-rimmed spectacles, a high forehead and a serious aspect give to him the appearance of a student. His general appearance is one of refinement. When asked whether he didn't want to send for his father, he answered in a dazed manner:

"No! No! Don't tell him." He was then led to his cell in the Fifty-first street Station. Bail was fixed at \$1,000.

The forgeries on the back of the checks were pronounced by detectives the best they had ever seen. In fact, Eugene L. Bernheimer, whose name figured as the last endorser on each check, could hardly deny that the signature was genuine, so perfectly had it been counterfeited.

For the past three years Bremer has been a student at the College of the City of New York, and next year expected to take up

the study of law. He lived with his parents at No. 60 West Sixty-sixth street. His father is a prominent German politician and is president of the New York German Musical Union. He was deeply shocked at the news of his son's arrest and shared with many others the opinion that he was of unsound mind when he committed the deed. It is said the young man's habits have been most exemplary.

HAMMOND IS BETTER.

Everything Done by Pretoria Officials to Ameliorate the Condition of Prisoner.

Cape Town, May 1.—Dr. Scholtz, in an interview given at Pretoria respecting John Hays Hammond, says the patient is in a slightly better condition. It would be more favorable to Mr. Hammond were he allowed free access to his patient, but there was some difficulty at first in arranging matters in the prison. He was advised to see the President on the subject, and Mr. Krueger readily consented to his patient.

Mr. Krueger said that Hammond would be supplied with everything, and even suggested his removal to a hospital. This Dr. Scholtz considered unnecessary.

The President is concerned in Hammond's condition and makes frequent inquiries. He also informed Dr. Scholtz that he was pleased at the attitude of all the prisoners, who he believed would in the end be great gainers by the absence of hostile violent comments.

The men are cheerful, though they take unkindly to prison fare. They also complain of the sanitary condition of the gaol. This, however, is being attended to. The officials are making the position of the prisoners as light as possible, consistent with the regulations.

The newspaper Land and Volk Krueger, the organ of the Pretoria Government, expresses surprise at the severity of the sentence and says it is glad it was commuted. It regrets that the State attorney insisted upon the utmost penalty after the plea of guilty. It adds that some of the blackest scandals in the history of the republic would have been exposed if the prisoners had been called upon to give evidence in their self-defence. It praises the heroic conduct of the accused.

Mr. Knight, the United States Consul at Cape Town, informed me that the matter now rests between President Cleveland and Mr. Chamberlain.

The list of American prisoners is Hammond, Victor, Mitchell, Clement, Joseph Storey, Curtis, Henry W. King, Charles Butters, Thomas Mein, Frederick R. Lingham, H. Warings and H. C. Perkins.

STUDENTS ON STRIKE.

Objected to the Wesleyan Faculty's Interference with the Glee Club's Western Tour.

Delaware, Ohio, May 1.—The students of the Ohio Wesleyan University went on a grand strike this afternoon at chapel time, 4:30 o'clock. Nearly all of the 1,000 students gathered at the chapel entrance and then, deliberately went away. A few stragglers once went in and brief exercises were conducted by Professor Williams, who is in charge during the absence of President James W. Bashford at the Methodist General Conference at Cleveland.

The students who cut chapel went down Main street in a body singing college songs and giving their college yells. Some battered the signs of merchants and broke fences. Several hundred of the boys went to Monnett Hall, the female dormitory, and marched through it from end to end, shouting and yelling their loudest.

The cause of the strike is that the faculty have greatly disappointed the college Glee club, which has arranged a long Western tour under the approval of the faculty, and now, just on the eve of making the tour, such conditions are put upon them as to make it barely possible for the tour to be made. This greatly incensed the students, who say it will work irreparable harm to the university.

THREW HER CHILD FROM A THIRD STORY.

Patrick Moss Caught the Girl as She Fell from the Burning House.

The Mother, Mrs. Grauer, Clung to a Window Sash Until Exhausted She Dropped.

YOUNG MOSS ALSO CAUGHT HER.

Two Girls Were Carried Down a Ladder, One Man Escaped to the Roof and Was Rescued and a Boy Ran Down Blazing Stairs.

Aroused from his sleep by the cry of fire last night, Miss Sarah Grauer, of No. 225 Delancey street, threw her ten-year-old daughter Lena out of a third-story window and, climbing out on the window sill, hung to the window sash until she became exhausted and fell to the street below.

Patrick Moss, of No. 27 Columbia street, who was one of the first on the scene, heard Mrs. Grauer's screams as she appeared at the window with the child in her arms. He saw the child thrown out of the window and braced himself and held out his arms. He caught the girl and she was unhurt. When Mrs. Grauer fell from the window her body struck the top of the store show window, on the ground floor, and rolled off the edge. Moss, who is a stalwart young fellow, also caught her, although she is a heavy woman. She was carried to the drug store on the corner as quickly as possible.

In the meantime Patrolman Hay, of the Delancey Street Station, turned in an alarm and ran back to the house. He rushed upstairs, through the smoke-filled halls, and aroused a number of the inmates and helped them out. When the firemen arrived smoke was pouring out of the front windows. The tenants in the neighboring buildings swarmed into the street, carrying portions of their household effects with them.

The firemen were notified that several of the inmates were still in the building. Firemen Charles Joseph and George Rhineland, of Hook and Ladder No. 18, managed to reach the rooms on the third floor and there stumbled across the bodies of two girls, who had been overcome by smoke. The firemen carried the young women to the front window and then, down the ladder to the street. They were daughters of Mrs. Grauer, Annie, aged seventeen, and Minnie, nineteen years old.

Annie had been severely burned about the body and face, and seemed lifeless. Minnie showed signs of life and was carried into a neighbor's apartments and revived by the ambulance surgeon. Her sister, still unconscious, was taken to a hospital.

Another member of the Grauer family, Jacob, aged eighteen, had a narrow escape. He was aroused by his uncle, Benjamin Herschfield, made his escape to the roof and was helped to the street by the firemen. His face was scorched and his singed.

The building, which was slightly damaged, was a three-story, old-fashioned, frame structure and was not provided with fire-escapes.

SWEETHEART A WITNESS.

Miss Celia Perry's Testimony, Given Reluctantly, Makes Hildreth's Danger Greater.

Rome, N. Y., May 1.—The trial of John Watson Hildreth, the boy accused of wrecking a Central train, was continued to-day. Miss Celia Perry, his sweetheart, and Chief of Police Haggerty were the principal witnesses. Miss Perry was stylishly dressed, wearing a handsome bouquet of roses on her corsage. She gave her testimony with reluctance, that only added to its impressiveness.

She swore at the Coroner's inquest and before the Grand Jury that Hildreth called at her house the morning after the wreck and told her of the wreck and said he was implicated. He stated that he had lost his hat at the wreck, and borrowed one there to wear home. He said he was likely to be arrested, and asked her to telegraph to his father that it happened. That she did subsequently.

When questioned about this conversation to-day, Miss Perry said at first that she could not remember, but little by little she told the story of his visit, practically as it had been told before, and then Hildreth, who had been smiling before, changed in demeanor.

After the girl left the stand Hildreth sat for some time with his head buried in his hands. Miss Perry had been in the courtroom all day. Twice during a recess of court she walked over and talked with Hildreth.

The last witness was Chief of Police Haggerty, to whom Hildreth made his first confession. The Chief swore that he told him to tell all about it, and that if there were any sympathy to be shown he would get it.

Mr. Sayles objected to the admission of the confession on the ground that it was inadmissible as evidence. He claimed that the Chief's remarks to Hildreth constituted a promise of clemency. The lawyers were in the midst of the argument on this point when court adjourned for the day.

STRONG BACK FROM OHIO.

Report That His Friends Will Not Openly Support McKinley.

Mayor Strong returned home early last evening from Cleveland, where he attended the Chamber of Commerce banquet. The Mayor saw Mr. Hanna while in the West.

It was reported last night that neither the Mayor nor his New York friends will openly support McKinley for the Presidential nomination.

**PIERCE'S
FAVORITE
PRESCRIPTION
FOR WEAK WOMEN.**

Sweet Peas Given Away.

One pint box "America" Free with Vaughan's book "How to Grow Them" to every person bringing a copy of this Journal.

Vaughan's Seeds Barclay Catalogue Free St.



Certificate of Prowess Won by Robert Garrett, Jr., in the Olympic Games at Athens.